





## A. L. WRIGHT & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO ADAMS, HANCOCK & CO.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

### Carpets, Wall Paper, LACE CURTAINS, UPHOLSTERY GOODS, WINDOW SHADES, OIL CLOTHS, ETC.,

47 and 49 S. Meridian St.

We are selling a first-rate undressed shirt, which housekeepers would do well to see. Made of New York linen, fine linen bosom, lined with heavy linen, reinforced fronts, and elegant work all through. R. R. PARKER, 14 West Washington street. Also, the Star Shirts, better than all.

The First! The Last! The Best!

## The Howe

### SEWING MACHINE.

### OUR LATEST TRIUMPH, THE "NEW B."

Shirts without a peer. Call and examine it. Sold on most liberal terms. We call especial attention to our Machine Sift and Button-hole Twist, of which we have just received a complete stock of superior quality. In all colors, shades and sizes, and at the same price usually asked for of inferior quality. We keep nothing but the very best. Only and low hundred yard spools a specialty.

The Howe Machine Co., 95, 97 and 99 HONOLULU ST., New-England Hotel, Indianapolis, Indiana.

## ORDER

PURE AND CLEAN

## Gas Coke

FROM

## DREW & WASSON,

DEALERS IN

Coal and Coke of All Kinds,

14 N. Pennsylvania St.,

126 Indiana Avenue.

## NEW BOOKS.

"MADAM LUCAS," a new volume of the Round Robin Series. Price, \$1.00. Also a new volume, "MADAM LUCAS," by NICH. Price, \$2.00.

Merrill, Hubbard & Co., 5 N. Washington St., INDIANAPOLIS.

Books sent by mail on receipt of price.

The Indianapolis News is published every afternoon, except Sunday, at the office, No. 30 West Washington street.

Price, two cents a copy. Served by carriers to any part of the city, ten cents a week; by mail, postage prepaid, 50 cents a month; \$6 a year. The Weekly News is published every Wednesday. Price, 50 cents a year, postage paid.

Advertisements, first page, five cents a line for each insertion; nothing less than two lines counted. Display advertisements vary in price according to time and position.

No advertisements inserted as editorial or news matter.

Specimen numbers sent free on application.

Terms, cash, invariably in advance. All communications should be addressed to

JOHN H. HOLLADAY, Proprietor.

## THE DAILY NEWS.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1882.

The city government is managed almost entirely in the interest of office seekers.

If the authorities ignore and despise the laws, how much respect will the people have for statutes?

There is a religious awakening in those two cities of the plain—Cincinnati and Louisville. It was high time.

The ordinance introduced in council last night to add twenty policemen to the present force, should read "An ordinance to create twenty place-men for the tax-payers to support."

AUDITOR PFAFF makes no defense of his action in awarding the delinquent list to an organ at a price forty per cent. higher than was bid for it. Auditor Pfaff is wise in his generation.

The ordinance taxing saloons for the benefit of the city, which affords them most of their patronage and all of their police protection, was introduced in council last night. We trust the members will become well acquainted with it between this time and the next meeting and then promptly and by a large majority make it a law. Let us see if any good can come out of Nazareth.

Our esteemed contemporary the Times shows a good disposition to assail the rings that are fast making our politics as corrupt as in any of the large cities, but it makes too many threats of what it will do. It will find it more profitable to do the work at once and not talk in the potential mood about what it may, can, might, could, would or should do. People are apt to think that a barking dog never bites.

THE Philadelphia Inquirer, speaking of the third term medals for the "306," cruelly says:

Another difficulty to be experienced in distributing the medals, that of finding the present abiding place of the "306," will not

be met with in the case of one of them. Mr. David Mowbray, one of Mr. Cameron's long-term housekeepers, Mr. Cameron will probably deliver Mr. Mowbray's medal in person at Moynihan's prison, where that delegate to Chicago is serving the state in a much more useful and honest manner than he did in the national convention.

THE passage of the Burrows bill prohibiting any one guilty of bigamy or polygamy from being a territorial delegate in congress, is a piece of belated morality, but of course, better late than never. Congress should have done this some years ago, and the senate should now promptly follow the action of the house and pass this bill. Having thus taken a step to purge the country of polygamy, so to speak, congress can address itself to the task of purging the country of it.

MR. ROBINSON, of New York, who seems to represent Ireland in congress, not satisfied with proposing the invasion of Great Britain and the burning of London, has introduced a resolution calling upon the attorney general to render an opinion whether the English government has a right to arrest an American citizen who has committed no crime and detain him indefinitely on suspicion. In other words Mr. Robinson is a blatherkite and he and Senator Cox ought to present each other with bouquets.

SUCH a proposition as the one providing for a city tax upon saloons is certain to become a law of this community, some day. It is the spirit of the times. Similar regulations prevail in many cities already, and the general sentiment is in its favor. It is obviously so just, so useful, so beneficial that the reactionary spirit can not long prevail against it. This council might as well reap the credit to come from adopting such a measure as to leave it to a future council. It is a simple question of the general sentiment and desire against the self-interests of a few. The few must surely go. Let the council join the majority.

THE coal production of the country for the year 1880, as given by the special census report, was: Anthracite, 28,646,995 tons; bituminous, 42,400,580 tons. Of the latter more than one-half was furnished by the Appalachian coal fields, while Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois together furnished nearly three-fourths of the whole. Of the anthracite production Pennsylvania practically furnished it all. The total production was 71,067,576 tons. Great Britain's output in the same time was 146,518,122 tons. The average price at the mines in this country for 1880 was \$1.22 per bushels, while in 1870 it was \$1.92 at a cost of 88 cents. Each miner raised an average of 431 tons of coal; and about 30 days per man or nearly 7 per cent of the year's working time was lost in strikes. Although the value of the product has fallen in ten years there has been no corresponding decrease in wages and the totals show that there has been nearly a third of a million of dollars annual gain in favor of labor.

THE Spuyten Duyvil disaster on the Hudson river road leads the Railroad Gazette to a discussion of the methods of car heating so that in case of overturning by derailment, collision or what not, the coals shall not be scattered about to set fire to the wreck. That is the simple proposition; and the Gazette says that whereas the problem of car ventilation after being complicated for years with pipes, valves, sieves and other devices was solved by the simple use of a register of adequate size over the two end windows, so the matter of car heating may be finally solved in as simple a way. Its contribution toward it is a stove, a perfect cylinder in shape, in each end of the car, upright for coal and horizontal for wood, made of ductile steel plates one eighth of an inch thick, securely riveted, and this enclosed in another outside shell or drum of steel plates to protect the wood work. With the doors securely bolted and protected by wire cloth, the Gazette thinks nothing further could be desired. Such a stove would not crush from any pressure which would be put on it in case of accident, and being overturned would roll about securely imprisoning the live coals and preventing a conflagration.

THERE is some probability that one of the committees of congress will report in favor of the adoption of postal savings banks. Strict constructionists of the constitution, will, we suppose, object to its passage, maintaining that it is no part of the business of the general government to take care of the money of the people. It is difficult to see what harm could come of the plan if it were devised, while on the other hand it is obvious that it would bring with it many advantages and benefits to those most interested—namely, the thrifty classes, who have learned from sore experience to distrust savings banks. The system has worked admirably in England and there is no reason why it should not be equally successful here.—[New York Herald.]

"Is the national debt to be perpetuated?" That is the question involved in the proposition of postal savings banks. There is some weight, too, in the objections of the strict constructionists, but they are chiefly theories, and the danger which they wish to avoid is more a matter of speculation to be reasoned about. But here is a plain fact. Why go further? Is the government to be a perpetual borrower from the people? We can not have postal savings banks unless it be. The banks of this sort in England have something like three hundred million of dollars on deposit, upon which 2½ or 3 per cent. interest is paid. In this country, doubtless, as much would be deposited in a short time. What is to be done with that money? It is a monarchy's policy never to pay the national debt, but by maintaining it to interest the thousands of holders directly in the maintenance and stability of the government, and hence make of the debt a blessing. In a true republic the government and the people are one. There is no governing class apart from the people, and hence no call for the maintenance of a national debt held by the people as a guaranty of their support of the governing class. Is it then a wise policy to borrow millions perpetual-

ly from the people, and pay interest upon it by taxing the people? Do we want a permanent national debt? These are questions which are involved in the question of postal savings banks.

IT is something worthy of special attention, especially from overzealous American sympathizers with the "no rent" policy, that some of the most ardent Irish leaders of past resistance to England, are openly hostile to the present course of agitation. Lady Wilde, the poetess "Speranza" of '48, and one of the most efficient leaders of the sentiment that John Mitchell supported there and afterward abused so shamelessly here, is warmly opposed to the Parnell folly. Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, editor of the Dublin Nation, the organ of the movement of '48, is opposed to it. So are several others but little less prominent in former efforts for the enlargement of Ireland. The most recent, and probably the most thoroughly considered, declaration against it is from John Boyle O'Reilly, editor of one of the leading Catholic organs of the country, the Boston Pilot. He is for "home rule" and we don't know an American who is not. The Irish ought to have their domestic legislature in their own land, as they had before the inevitable Irish reactionist, sold out and broke down the independence that Grattan achieved and Castlereagh transferred to the old master. But that self-direction is impossible of attainment by the cowardly murders, the waste of property, the nihilist methods started by Parnell and supported by the leagues of this country. These outrages, however they disorder government and defy law, are not a single step of advance to independence and peace. England is not going to lose her grip under menace, under any fear of such puny and cowardly resistance as Parnell's followers maintain. They can make disorder but they can't make domination. They are powerful enough to burn, pillage and murder by stealth, and that is all. When they can live like human beings and let others live, and seek redress by the practical methods that O'Reilly advocates forty years ago and Boyle O'Reilly advocates now, they will have a rational object rationally pursued, and with it the sympathy of all classes of Americans. Now they haven't got that. There is not one paper in five in this country that approves the course of the "No Renters."

THE coal production of the country for the year 1880, as given by the special census report, was: Anthracite, 28,646,995 tons; bituminous, 42,400,580 tons. Of the latter more than one-half was furnished by the Appalachian coal fields, while Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois together furnished nearly three-fourths of the whole. Of the anthracite production Pennsylvania practically furnished it all. The total production was 71,067,576 tons. Great Britain's output in the same time was 146,518,122 tons. The average price at the mines in this country for 1880 was \$1.22 per bushels, while in 1870 it was \$1.92 at a cost of 88 cents. Each miner raised an average of 431 tons of coal; and about 30 days per man or nearly 7 per cent of the year's working time was lost in strikes. Although the value of the product has fallen in ten years there has been no corresponding decrease in wages and the totals show that there has been nearly a third of a million of dollars annual gain in favor of labor.

THE Spuyten Duyvil disaster on the Hudson river road leads the Railroad Gazette to a discussion of the methods of car heating so that in case of overturning by derailment, collision or what not, the coals shall not be scattered about to set fire to the wreck. That is the simple proposition; and the Gazette says that whereas the problem of car ventilation after being complicated for years with pipes, valves, sieves and other devices was solved by the simple use of a register of adequate size over the two end windows, so the matter of car heating may be finally solved in as simple a way. Its contribution toward it is a stove, a perfect cylinder in shape, in each end of the car, upright for coal and horizontal for wood, made of ductile steel plates one eighth of an inch thick, securely riveted, and this enclosed in another outside shell or drum of steel plates to protect the wood work. With the doors securely bolted and protected by wire cloth, the Gazette thinks nothing further could be desired. Such a stove would not crush from any pressure which would be put on it in case of accident, and being overturned would roll about securely imprisoning the live coals and preventing a conflagration.

THERE is some probability that one of the committees of congress will report in favor of the adoption of postal savings banks. Strict constructionists of the constitution, will, we suppose, object to its passage, maintaining that it is no part of the business of the general government to take care of the money of the people. It is difficult to see what harm could come of the plan if it were devised, while on the other hand it is obvious that it would bring with it many advantages and benefits to those most interested—namely, the thrifty classes, who have learned from sore experience to distrust savings banks. The system has worked admirably in England and there is no reason why it should not be equally successful here.—[New York Herald.]

"Is the national debt to be perpetuated?" That is the question involved in the proposition of postal savings banks. There is some weight, too, in the objections of the strict constructionists, but they are chiefly theories, and the danger which they wish to avoid is more a matter of speculation to be reasoned about. But here is a plain fact. Why go further? Is the government to be a perpetual borrower from the people? We can not have postal savings banks unless it be. The banks of this sort in England have something like three hundred million of dollars on deposit, upon which 2½ or 3 per cent. interest is paid. In this country, doubtless, as much would be deposited in a short time. What is to be done with that money? It is a monarchy's policy never to pay the national debt, but by maintaining it to interest the thousands of holders directly in the maintenance and stability of the government, and hence make of the debt a blessing. In a true republic the government and the people are one. There is no governing class apart from the people, and hence no call for the maintenance of a national debt held by the people as a guaranty of their support of the governing class. Is it then a wise policy to borrow millions perpetual-

ly from the people, and pay interest upon it by taxing the people? Do we want a permanent national debt? These are questions which are involved in the question of postal savings banks.

IT is something worthy of special attention, especially from overzealous American sympathizers with the "no rent" policy, that some of the most ardent Irish leaders of past resistance to England, are openly hostile to the present course of agitation. Lady Wilde, the poetess "Speranza" of '48, and one of the most efficient leaders of the sentiment that John Mitchell supported there and afterward abused so shamelessly here, is warmly opposed to the Parnell folly. Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, editor of the Dublin Nation, the organ of the movement of '48, is opposed to it. So are several others but little less prominent in former efforts for the enlargement of Ireland. The most recent, and probably the most thoroughly considered, declaration against it is from John Boyle O'Reilly, editor of one of the leading Catholic organs of the country, the Boston Pilot. He is for "home rule" and we don't know an American who is not. The Irish ought to have their domestic legislature in their own land, as they had before the inevitable Irish reactionist, sold out and broke down the independence that Grattan achieved and Castlereagh transferred to the old master. But that self-direction is impossible of attainment by the cowardly murders, the waste of property, the nihilist methods started by Parnell and supported by the leagues of this country. These outrages, however they disorder government and defy law, are not a single step of advance to independence and peace. England is not going to lose her grip under menace, under any fear of such puny and cowardly resistance as Parnell's followers maintain. They can make disorder but they can't make domination. They are powerful enough to burn, pillage and murder by stealth, and that is all. When they can live like human beings and let others live, and seek redress by the practical methods that O'Reilly advocates forty years ago and Boyle O'Reilly advocates now, they will have a rational object rationally pursued, and with it the sympathy of all classes of Americans. Now they haven't got that. There is not one paper in five in this country that approves the course of the "No Renters."

THE Spuyten Duyvil disaster on the Hudson river road leads the Railroad Gazette to a discussion of the methods of car heating so that in case of overturning by derailment, collision or what not, the coals shall not be scattered about to set fire to the wreck. That is the simple proposition; and the Gazette says that whereas the problem of car ventilation after being complicated for years with pipes, valves, sieves and other devices was solved by the simple use of a register of adequate size over the two end windows, so the matter of car heating may be finally solved in as simple a way. Its contribution toward it is a stove, a perfect cylinder in shape, in each end of the car, upright for coal and horizontal for wood, made of ductile steel plates one eighth of an inch thick, securely riveted, and this enclosed in another outside shell or drum of steel plates to protect the wood work. With the doors securely bolted and protected by wire cloth, the Gazette thinks nothing further could be desired. Such a stove would not crush from any pressure which would be put on it in case of accident, and being overturned would roll about securely imprisoning the live coals and preventing a conflagration.

THERE is some probability that one of the committees of congress will report in favor of the adoption of postal savings banks. Strict constructionists of the constitution, will, we suppose, object to its passage, maintaining that it is no part of the business of the general government to take care of the money of the people. It is difficult to see what harm could come of the plan if it were devised, while on the other hand it is obvious that it would bring with it many advantages and benefits to those most interested—namely, the thrifty classes, who have learned from sore experience to distrust savings banks. The system has worked admirably in England and there is no reason why it should not be equally successful here.—[New York Herald.]

"Is the national debt to be perpetuated?" That is the question involved in the proposition of postal savings banks. There is some weight, too, in the objections of the strict constructionists, but they are chiefly theories, and the danger which they wish to avoid is more a matter of speculation to be reasoned about. But here is a plain fact. Why go further? Is the government to be a perpetual borrower from the people? We can not have postal savings banks unless it be. The banks of this sort in England have something like three hundred million of dollars on deposit, upon which 2½ or 3 per cent. interest is paid. In this country, doubtless, as much would be deposited in a short time. What is to be done with that money? It is a monarchy's policy never to pay the national debt, but by maintaining it to interest the thousands of holders directly in the maintenance and stability of the government, and hence make of the debt a blessing. In a true republic the government and the people are one. There is no governing class apart from the people, and hence no call for the maintenance of a national debt held by the people as a guaranty of their support of the governing class. Is it then a wise policy to borrow millions perpetual-

ly from the people, and pay interest upon it by taxing the people? Do we want a permanent national debt? These are questions which are involved in the question of postal savings banks.

IT is something worthy of special attention, especially from overzealous American sympathizers with the "no rent" policy, that some of the most ardent Irish leaders of past resistance to England, are openly hostile to the present course of agitation. Lady Wilde, the poetess "Speranza" of '48, and one of the most efficient leaders of the sentiment that John Mitchell supported there and afterward abused so shamelessly here, is warmly opposed to the Parnell folly. Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, editor of the Dublin Nation, the organ of the movement of '48, is opposed to it. So are several others but little less prominent in former efforts for the enlargement of Ireland. The most recent, and probably the most thoroughly considered, declaration against it is from John Boyle O'Reilly, editor of one of the leading Catholic organs of the country, the Boston Pilot. He is for "home rule" and we don't know an American who is not. The Irish ought to have their domestic legislature in their own land, as they had before the inevitable Irish reactionist, sold out and broke down the independence that Grattan achieved and Castlereagh transferred to the old master. But that self-direction is impossible of attainment by the cowardly murders, the waste of property, the nihilist methods started by Parnell and supported by the leagues of this country. These outrages, however they disorder government and defy law, are not a single step of advance to independence and peace. England is not going to lose her grip under menace, under any fear of such puny and cowardly resistance as Parnell's followers maintain. They can make disorder but they can't make domination. They are powerful enough to burn, pillage and murder by stealth, and that is all. When they can live like human beings and let others live, and seek redress by the practical methods that O'Reilly advocates forty years ago and Boyle O'Reilly advocates now, they will have a rational object rationally pursued, and with it the sympathy of all classes of Americans. Now they haven't got that. There is not one paper in five in this country that approves the course of the "No Renters."

THE Three Troopers. DURING THE PROTESTANT. Into the Devil's den. Three troopers strode. From the forest and glades. With the mud of a wide road. In each of their cups they dropped a stone. And with a shout they dashed on. Then drew their swords and roared for a toast. "God send this Crum-well-down!"

A blue smoke rose from their pistol loads. Their sword blades were still wet; There were long red smears on their jerkins of buff. And a table they overcast. Then into their cups they stirred the crusts. And cursed old London town; Then waved their swords and drank with a stamp. "God send this Crum-well-down!"

The pretence dropped his can of beer. The host turned pale as a sheet. The ruby nose of the toasting cup. Grew white as the wild men's sheets. Then into their cups they stirred the crusts. And showed their teeth with a frown; They flashed their swords as they gave the toast. "God send this Crum-well-down!"

The gambler dropped his dog-eared cards. The host turned pale as a sheet. As the light of the fire stains of blood. On the wild men's faces gleamed. Then into their cups they stirred the crusts. And cursed the fool of a town. And leaped on the table, and roared a toast. "God send this Crum-well-down!"

Till on a sudden fire-bells rang. And the troopers sprang to horse: The eldest muttered between his teeth. "That's the signal for the feast." In their stirrup cups they flung the crusts. And cried as they spurred through town. With their keen swords drawn and their pistols cocked. "God send this Crum-well-down!"

SCRAPS.

An Australian sheep was recently sold

\$6,000.

Carpenter's baby elephant was born with

two teeth.

Horace B. Claffin is said to be worth

\$7,000,000.

A Paris Ky., dealer handled 62,000 tur-

kies last season.

A crowd of about 100,000 New Orleans these

night to look at the garrotters.

Thirteen elevators will be built along the

Northern Pacific line this season.

Shinkel, the Cornell oarsman of doubtful

reputation, is captain of a Chicago boat crew.

In Florida there are 19,763 white people

over ten years of age who can not write their own names.

What, would John Wesley have said to

"mum" suppers in Methodist churches?

—[Boston Herald.]

Twenty dollars per acre are being charged

for the privilege of cutting ice from the

state waters of New York.

The Duke of Edinburgh is becoming bald-

headed, and Tennyson is working night

and day on an epic to announce the fact to

the world.

The queen of Great Britain has twenty-

four children and at least one great

grandchild living. Six of her grandchildren

have died.

School mistress (to dull little boy):

"Johnny, I'm ashamed of you. When I

was your age I could read twice as well as

you. You can't read at all. You had a

different teacher from what I got."

A Washington marriage ceremony was

interrupted by the bride's father, who

wrapped her with a rawhide and kicked

the bridegroom out of the house. It is in-

teresting to know that the bride's father

was a member of the Turkish army.

The Italian census was taken the other

day. The paper sent to the Quirinal was

filled up as follows: "Humbert of Savoy,

Margaret of Savoy, Victor Emmanuel of

Savoy, Queen of Italy, hereditary prince,

Rome."

The "diabrot" plant grows in the south-

ern states, and is becoming known in the

north. It resembles a cucumber when

young, but is larger. It bursts open,

and the interior has the "feel" and ap-

pearance of Turkish toweling. It is re-

freshing to use one on the skin after bath-

ing.

The French Catholics, of Boston, are en-

gaged in the work of raising funds for

the construction of a church on Back Bay,

which shall be one of the finest church ed-

ifices in New England. It will cost about

\$200,000. The French Catholics of that dis-

trict, is now in France collecting money to

aid the work.

Judge Forander, for thirty-four years a

resident of one of the Hawaiian islands,

believes that the natives are not of American

descent, but of Mongolian, or Malay or

Mongolian, as most authorities have

agreed, but Arayan; and he sustains this

view by arguments from philology, tradi-

tions and physical resemblances.

Thomas had been a carpenter, but owing

to dullness in trade he engaged as footman

for the "big house." On the day of his en-

gagement, his mistress, having a

lady visitor in the drawing room, rang

the bell for the footman. "You will show

me to the lady's room," said Thomas. He

said, "Yes, me," replied Thomas; and

bowing to the lady, he requested her to

follow him. On coming to the door,

Thomas opened the door and the lady was

about to pass out, when Thomas, tapping her

on the shoulder, remarked: "This is the door,

me; give pitch pine in it, framed two

and a half inches thick, raised maulings;

wad cost about two pound ten men."

Bunhill Burying-ground, near Finsbury

square, in London, has long suffered from

neglect, but it is now to be planted with

shrubs and kept in good order. It is strange

that this spot should so long have been

neglected. Scotch poet, Thomas B. B.







## New Goods

JUST PLACED ON SALE OF OUR  
CHEAP TABLES.2,000 Pcs. Ladies' Muslin Underwear  
We have a large stock of  
19 CENTS,  
26 CENTS,  
45 CENTS,  
65 CENTS,  
75 CENTS,  
93 CENTS.Immense Stock SIMON STERN'S  
Fine UnderwearLADIES' should see them. Latest Designs.  
Work and Trimmed to Order.  
CHILDREN'S SHORT DRESSES.  
LADIES' ROBES AND SHIRTS.  
Everything else in Ladies' Wardrobe.

Prices Lower than ever.

L. S. AYRES & CO.  
N. B. See our skirt catalogue.

Diamond Mountings.

We have constantly on hand and make to order  
superior quality of

Diamond Mountings.

Which, in quality, style and finish, are not excelled  
by any other house.Bingham, Walk & Mayhew,  
12 East Washington St.EDGAR J. HODGSON,  
ARCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT.Room 14 over L. S. Ayres's.  
Consultation solicited from all parts of the  
State. Plans and estimates prepared. Private  
residence and tenement houses a specialty.  
Office hours, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.  
Telephone.

PATENTS! PATENTS!

Patents procured. Patent cases attended to.  
CHARLES P. JACOBS,  
36 North Delaware Street, Indianapolis.WM. R. MANLOVE,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, 81 Clark St., Room 22,  
Notary Public. Chicago.

For Sale and Rent.

FOR SALE.

Several small houses, cheap, with easy payments.  
Also, Vacant lot, southeast near Shaw's Carriage  
works, to sell on year's time, with  
small cash payments.

FOR RENT.

House No. 219 North Mississippi street, \$20.  
House No. 729 North Delaware, \$25.  
House No. 288 Central avenue, which is a beautiful  
residence, with large yard and all conveniences.  
House southwest cor. Meridian and 7th st.  
Also, 4th House, with extra large yard, with  
all the improvements, on East Washington st.  
Money to loan on real estate.JOS. A. MOORE,  
84 East Market Street.

CITY NEWS.

Thermometer.  
7 a. m. 62° 11 a. m. 54°Gov. Porter returned to-day from Chicago.  
Koch et al. vs. McGinnis, assignees of  
Day et al., has reached trial in the federal court.There will be an entertainment at the  
Exposition Mission Sunday school to-morrow  
evening.Mrs. L. O. Robinson of Irvington, will go  
this week to Topeka, Kansas, on an  
evangelical mission.A commission of lunacy was ordered for  
this afternoon, to pass upon the condition  
of Fred C. Ballman.The lotteries ordinance is now a legal  
fact, and the opportunity has come for the  
chief of police to "tear the city."The mud is being scraped from South  
Illinois street, revealing dangerous and in-  
numerable chuck-holes where the blocks  
have worn away or been displaced.The members of the Tippecanoe club are  
requested to meet in the mayor's court  
room to-morrow afternoon at 1 o'clock, to  
attend the funeral of the late Prof. H. S.  
Gillette.The Eclectic medical college of Indiana  
will hold its commencement exercises at  
the college hall in the Hammond block,  
corner of New York street and Massachusetts  
avenue, to-morrow.Frank Wade, formerly of this city, and  
recently agent of the Wabash and Bee line  
in St. Louis, has resigned his Wabash  
connection, to become the Bee line agent  
exclusively in that city.The mail car on the C., L. & St. L. & C.  
broke down beyond Lafayette this morning,  
and the 3:30 a. m. train was delayed an  
hour, missing connections at this point.  
The mail was transferred and brought to  
this city in the baggage car.The revival in progress the past two  
weeks at the California street Methodist  
church, has been very successful. Thirty  
persons have joined the church. The pastor,  
Rev. Mr. Collins, will continue holding  
services each night of this week.Squire Pesse fined Michael Scanlan \$25  
and costs for neglecting to provide for his  
wife, and in default of payment committed  
him to jail. E. L. James, known as Lenzie  
James, colored, under arrest for similar  
neglect, persuaded his wife to discontinue  
proceedings, and he was released.The chances are that the proposed com-  
promise between the I. B. & W. and P. C.  
& St. L. roads over the New Castle crossing  
will be a failure and a heavy law suit will  
follow. Meantime the construction of the  
I. B. & W. continues steadily. Troy and  
Springfield, Ohio, will be connected by rail  
by Saturday next.Master Mechanic Patterson, of the C., L.  
& St. L. & C. in the city looking over the  
grounds upon which the new shops will be  
built. He says the plans are being per-  
fected, and construction will be begun as  
soon as the council takes final action and  
the weather will permit. The cost of the  
new buildings will not fall short of \$200,000.Carrie Schwartz, administratrix of the  
estate of the late Charles F. Schwartz, has  
brought suit against the P. C. & St. L.  
railway company for \$5,000, claiming that  
Schwartz was killed on the 11th of Jan-  
uary, while underneath a freight car, en-  
gaged in repairing it, another train col-  
liding with the car and throwing him under  
the trucks.

## FOUNDER'S DAY.

Exercises at Butler University—Commemo-  
ration of the Services of the Late Ovid Butler.The exercises at Butler University, com-  
memorating the services of the late Ovid Butler,  
were held this morning. The exercises  
were held in the college chapel.The exercises were held in the college chapel.  
Prof. Everett made a short opening  
address. He said:Butler was a man of the scriptures, and Elder  
David Walker led in prayer. Prof. Scott But-  
ler then presented the portrait of the late  
Ovid Butler, the founder of the university.The memorial address was then delivered by  
General John Coburn. The following is a  
synopsis of the address, which was quite  
long and was received with many  
expressions of approval by his audience.When a man has achieved some signal suc-  
cess in a noble cause, or has rendered some great  
service to the people, his name is more than  
public recognition to him. The birthday of the  
man is associated with the deed and furnishes to  
posterity a lesson and an example.The birthday of Ovid Butler, which will soon  
be celebrated, is a day which should be  
remembered by all of us. It is a day which  
should be a source of inspiration to all of us.The birthday of Ovid Butler, which will soon  
be celebrated, is a day which should be  
remembered by all of us. It is a day which  
should be a source of inspiration to all of us.The birthday of Ovid Butler, which will soon  
be celebrated, is a day which should be  
remembered by all of us. It is a day which  
should be a source of inspiration to all of us.The birthday of Ovid Butler, which will soon  
be celebrated, is a day which should be  
remembered by all of us. It is a day which  
should be a source of inspiration to all of us.The birthday of Ovid Butler, which will soon  
be celebrated, is a day which should be  
remembered by all of us. It is a day which  
should be a source of inspiration to all of us.The birthday of Ovid Butler, which will soon  
be celebrated, is a day which should be  
remembered by all of us. It is a day which  
should be a source of inspiration to all of us.The birthday of Ovid Butler, which will soon  
be celebrated, is a day which should be  
remembered by all of us. It is a day which  
should be a source of inspiration to all of us.The birthday of Ovid Butler, which will soon  
be celebrated, is a day which should be  
remembered by all of us. It is a day which  
should be a source of inspiration to all of us.The birthday of Ovid Butler, which will soon  
be celebrated, is a day which should be  
remembered by all of us. It is a day which  
should be a source of inspiration to all of us.The birthday of Ovid Butler, which will soon  
be celebrated, is a day which should be  
remembered by all of us. It is a day which  
should be a source of inspiration to all of us.The birthday of Ovid Butler, which will soon  
be celebrated, is a day which should be  
remembered by all of us. It is a day which  
should be a source of inspiration to all of us.The birthday of Ovid Butler, which will soon  
be celebrated, is a day which should be  
remembered by all of us. It is a day which  
should be a source of inspiration to all of us.The birthday of Ovid Butler, which will soon  
be celebrated, is a day which should be  
remembered by all of us. It is a day which  
should be a source of inspiration to all of us.The birthday of Ovid Butler, which will soon  
be celebrated, is a day which should be  
remembered by all of us. It is a day which  
should be a source of inspiration to all of us.The birthday of Ovid Butler, which will soon  
be celebrated, is a day which should be  
remembered by all of us. It is a day which  
should be a source of inspiration to all of us.The birthday of Ovid Butler, which will soon  
be celebrated, is a day which should be  
remembered by all of us. It is a day which  
should be a source of inspiration to all of us.The birthday of Ovid Butler, which will soon  
be celebrated, is a day which should be  
remembered by all of us. It is a day which  
should be a source of inspiration to all of us.The birthday of Ovid Butler, which will soon  
be celebrated, is a day which should be  
remembered by all of us. It is a day which  
should be a source of inspiration to all of us.The birthday of Ovid Butler, which will soon  
be celebrated, is a day which should be  
remembered by all of us. It is a day which  
should be a source of inspiration to all of us.The birthday of Ovid Butler, which will soon  
be celebrated, is a day which should be  
remembered by all of us. It is a day which  
should be a source of inspiration to all of us.The birthday of Ovid Butler, which will soon  
be celebrated, is a day which should be  
remembered by all of us. It is a day which  
should be a source of inspiration to all of us.The birthday of Ovid Butler, which will soon  
be celebrated, is a day which should be  
remembered by all of us. It is a day which  
should be a source of inspiration to all of us.The birthday of Ovid Butler, which will soon  
be celebrated, is a day which should be  
remembered by all of us. It is a day which  
should be a source of inspiration to all of us.The birthday of Ovid Butler, which will soon  
be celebrated, is a day which should be  
remembered by all of us. It is a day which  
should be a source of inspiration to all of us.The birthday of Ovid Butler, which will soon  
be celebrated, is a day which should be  
remembered by all of us. It is a day which  
should be a source of inspiration to all of us.The birthday of Ovid Butler, which will soon  
be celebrated, is a day which should be  
remembered by all of us. It is a day which  
should be a source of inspiration to all of us.The birthday of Ovid Butler, which will soon  
be celebrated, is a day which should be  
remembered by all of us. It is a day which  
should be a source of inspiration to all of us.The birthday of Ovid Butler, which will soon  
be celebrated, is a day which should be  
remembered by all of us. It is a day which  
should be a source of inspiration to all of us.The birthday of Ovid Butler, which will soon  
be celebrated, is a day which should be  
remembered by all of us. It is a day which  
should be a source of inspiration to all of us.The birthday of Ovid Butler, which will soon  
be celebrated, is a day which should be  
remembered by all of us. It is a day which  
should be a source of inspiration to all of us.The birthday of Ovid Butler, which will soon  
be celebrated, is a day which should be  
remembered by all of us. It is a day which  
should be a source of inspiration to all of us.The birthday of Ovid Butler, which will soon  
be celebrated, is a day which should be  
remembered by all of us. It is a day which  
should be a source of inspiration to all of us.The birthday of Ovid Butler, which will soon  
be celebrated, is a day which should be  
remembered by all of us. It is a day which  
should be a source of inspiration to all of us.The birthday of Ovid Butler, which will soon  
be celebrated, is a day which should be  
remembered by all of us. It is a day which  
should be a source of inspiration to all of us.The birthday of Ovid Butler, which will soon  
be celebrated, is a day which should be  
remembered by all of us. It is a day which  
should be a source of inspiration to all of us.The birthday of Ovid Butler, which will soon  
be celebrated, is a day which should be  
remembered by all of us. It is a day which  
should be a source of inspiration to all of us.The birthday of Ovid Butler, which will soon  
be celebrated, is a day which should be  
remembered by all of us. It is a day which  
should be a source of inspiration to all of us.The birthday of Ovid Butler, which will soon  
be celebrated, is a day which should be  
remembered by all of us. It is a day which  
should be a source of inspiration to all of us.The birthday of Ovid Butler, which will soon  
be celebrated, is a day which should be  
remembered by all of us. It is a day which  
should be a source of inspiration to all of us.The birthday of Ovid Butler, which will soon  
be celebrated, is a day which should be  
remembered by all of us. It is a day which  
should be a source of inspiration to all of us.The birthday of Ovid Butler, which will soon  
be celebrated, is a day which should be  
remembered by all of us. It is a day which  
should be a source of inspiration to all of us.The birthday of Ovid Butler, which will soon  
be celebrated, is a day which should be  
remembered by all of us. It is a day which  
should be a source of inspiration to all of us.Fort Wayne, and Arthur Gillette, of this  
city, survive him. The late Mrs. Charles  
P. Jacobs was a daughter, and a son,  
Lieutenant Frank Gillette, was killed  
by a rebel shot at Decatur, Ala., in 1864.Professor Gillette was a member of the  
Tippecanoe club. The funeral will take  
place from the family residence to-morrow  
afternoon, at 3 o'clock, Rev. H. C. Mable,  
of the First Baptist church, and Rev. G. E.  
Eglin, recently of the First Baptist church,  
officiating.Mr. Wheatley's Experience with the  
Police.On the 16th of last month a valuable  
horse and buggy was stolen from James  
Wheatley, a farmer living north of Crown  
hill, and who was transacting business in  
the city at the time of the theft. Mr. W.  
Wheatley advertised his loss, scattered  
descriptions in every direction, but re-  
fused to offer any reward. On the 17th  
the property was left at one of the livery  
stables, where it was kept until the 18th.The property was left at one of the livery  
stables, where it was kept until the 18th.  
The property was left at one of the livery  
stables, where it was kept until the 18th.The property was left at one of the livery  
stables, where it was kept until the 18th.  
The property was left at one of the livery  
stables, where it was kept until the 18th.The property was left at one of the livery  
stables, where it was kept until the 18th.  
The property was left at one of the livery  
stables, where it was kept until the 18th.The property was left at one of the livery  
stables, where it was kept until the 18th.  
The property was left at one of the livery  
stables, where it was kept until the 18th.The property was left at one of the livery  
stables, where it was kept until the 18th.  
The property was left at one of the livery  
stables, where it was kept until the 18th.The property was left at one of the livery  
stables, where it was kept until the 18th.  
The property was left at one of the livery  
stables, where it was kept until the 18th.The property was left at one of the livery  
stables, where it was kept until the 18th.  
The property was left at one of the livery  
stables, where it was kept until the 18th.The property was left at one of the livery  
stables, where it was kept until the 18th.  
The property was left at one of the livery  
stables, where it was kept until the 18th.The property was left at one of the livery  
stables, where it was kept until the 18th.  
The property was left at one of the livery  
stables, where it was kept until the 18th.The property was left at one of the livery  
stables, where it was kept until the 18th.  
The property was left at one of the livery  
stables, where it was kept until the 18th.The property was left at one of the livery  
stables, where it was kept until the 18th.  
The property was left at one of the livery  
stables, where it was kept until the 18th.The property was left at one of the livery  
stables, where it was kept until the 18th.  
The property was left at one of the livery  
stables, where it was kept until the 18th.The property was left at one of the livery  
stables, where it was kept until the 18th.  
The property was left at one of the livery  
stables, where it was kept until the 18th.The property was left at one of the livery  
stables, where it was kept until the 18th.  
The property was left at one of the livery  
stables, where it was kept until the 18th.The property was left at one of the livery  
stables, where it was kept until the 18th.  
The property was left at one of the livery  
stables, where it was kept until the 18th.The property was left at one of the livery  
stables, where it was kept until the 18th.  
The property was left at one of the livery  
stables, where it was kept until the 18th.The property was left at one of the livery  
stables, where it was kept until the 18th.  
The property was left at one of the livery  
stables, where it was kept until the 18th.The property was left at one of the livery  
stables, where it was kept until the 18th.  
The property was left at one of the livery  
stables, where it was kept until the 18th.The property was left at one of the livery  
stables, where it was kept until the 18th.  
The property was left at one of the livery  
stables, where it was kept until the 18th.The property was left at one of the livery  
stables, where it was kept until the 18th.  
The property was left at one of the livery  
stables, where it was kept until the 18th.The property was left at one of the livery  
stables, where it was kept until the 18th.  
The property was left at one of the livery  
stables, where it was kept until the 18th.The property was left at one of the livery  
stables, where it was kept until the 18th.  
The property was left at one of the livery  
stables, where it was kept until the 18th.The property was left at one of the livery  
stables, where it was kept until the 18th.  
The property was left at one of the livery  
stables, where it was kept until the 18th.The property was left at one of the livery  
stables, where it was kept until the 18th.  
The property was left at one of the livery  
stables, where it was kept until the 18th.The property was left at one of the livery  
stables, where it was kept until the 18th.  
The property was left at one of the livery  
stables, where it was kept until the 18th.The property was left at one of the livery  
stables, where it was kept until the 18th.  
The property was left at one of the livery  
stables, where it was kept until the 18th.The property was left at one of the livery  
stables, where it was kept until the 18th.  
The property was left at one of the livery  
stables, where it was kept until the 18th.The property was left at one of the livery  
stables, where it was kept until the 18th.  
The property was left at one of the livery  
stables, where it was kept until the 18th.The property was left at one of the livery  
stables, where it was kept until the 18th.  
The property was left at one of the livery  
stables, where it was kept until the 18th.The property was left at one of the livery  
stables, where it was kept until the 18th.  
The property was left at one of the livery  
stables, where it was kept until the 18th.The property was left at one of the livery  
stables, where it was kept until the 18th.  
The property was left at one of the livery  
stables, where it was kept until the 18th.The property was left at one of the livery  
stables, where it was kept until the 18th.  
The property was left at one of the livery  
stables, where it was kept until the 18th.The property was left at one of the livery  
stables, where it was kept until the 18th.  
The property was left at one of the livery  
stables, where it was kept until the 18th.The property was left at one of the livery  
stables, where it was kept until the 18th.  
The property was left at one of the livery  
stables, where it was kept until the 18th.The property was left at one of the livery  
stables, where it was kept until the 18th.  
The property was left at one of the livery  
stables, where it was kept until the 18th.The property was left at one of the livery  
stables, where it was kept until the 18th.  
The property was left at one of the livery  
stables, where it was kept until the 18th.The property was left at one of the livery  
stables, where it was kept until the 18th.  
The property was left at one of the livery  
stables, where it was kept until the 18th.The property was left at one of the livery  
stables, where it was kept until the 18th.  
The property was left at one of the livery  
stables, where it was kept until the 18th.The property was left at one of the livery  
stables, where it was kept until the 18th.  
The property was left at one of the livery  
stables, where it was kept until the 18th.The property was left at one of the livery  
stables, where it was kept until the 18th.  
The property was left at one of the livery  
stables, where it was kept until the 18th.The property was left at one of the livery  
stables, where it was kept until the 18th.  
The property was left at one of the livery  
stables, where it was kept until the 18th.The property was left at one of the livery  
stables, where it was kept until the 18th.  
The property was left at one of the livery  
stables, where it was kept until the 18th.The property was left at one of the livery  
stables, where it was kept until the 18th.  
The property was left at one of the livery  
stables, where it was kept until the 18th.The property was left at one of the livery  
stables, where it was kept until the 18th.  
The property was left at one of the livery  
stables, where it was kept until the 18th.The property was left at one of the livery  
stables, where it was kept until the 18th.  
The property was left at one of the livery  
stables, where it was kept until the 18th.

## The Provision Market.

Feeding with local dealers in farm. Packers  
contend of better prices and are willing to sell  
at a loss to take their loss if any later in the  
season.Jobbing prices—Wheat, 12 1/2 c. a bushel; a c.  
shockers, 12 1/2 c. a bushel; a c. shockers,  
12 1/2 c. a bushel; a c. shockers, 12 1/2 c. a bushel;  
clear shelled, 11 1/2 c. a bushel; a c. shockers,  
12 1/2 c. a bushel; a c. shockers, 12 1/2 c. a bushel.

Markets by Telegraph.

TOLSON, February 7.—Wheat, cash and lower;  
No. 2, 12 1/2 c. a bushel; a c. shockers, 12 1/2 c. a bushel;  
April, 12 1/2 c. a bushel; a c. shockers, 12 1/2 c. a bushel;  
August, 12 1/2 c. a bushel; a c. shockers, 12 1/2 c. a bushel.PHILADELPHIA, February 7.—Wheat, cash and  
lower; No. 2, 12 1/2 c. a bushel; a c. shockers, 12 1/2 c. a bushel;  
April, 12 1/2 c. a bushel; a c. shockers, 12 1/2 c. a bushel;  
August, 12 1/2 c. a bushel; a c. shockers, 12 1/2 c. a bushel.CINCINNATI, February 7.—Wheat, cash and  
lower; No. 2, 12 1/2 c. a bushel; a c. shockers, 12 1/2 c. a bushel;  
April, 12 1/2 c. a bushel; a c. shockers, 12 1/2 c. a bushel;  
August, 12 1/2 c. a bushel; a c. shockers, 12 1/2 c. a bushel.BALTIMORE, February 7.—Wheat, cash and  
lower; No. 2, 12 1/2 c. a bushel; a c. shockers, 12 1/2 c. a bushel;  
April, 12 1/2 c. a bushel; a c. shockers, 12 1/2 c. a bushel;  
August, 12 1/2 c. a bushel; a c. shockers, 12 1/2 c. a bushel.NEW YORK, February 7.—Wheat, cash and  
lower; No. 2, 12 1/2 c. a bushel; a c. shockers, 12 1/2 c. a bushel;  
April, 12 1/2 c. a bushel; a c. shockers, 12 1/2 c. a bushel;  
August, 12 1/2 c. a bushel; a c. shockers, 12 1/2 c. a bushel.NEW YORK, February 7.—Wheat, cash and  
lower; No. 2, 12 1/2 c. a bushel; a c. shockers, 12 1/2 c. a bushel;  
April, 12 1/2 c. a bushel; a c. shockers, 12 1/2 c. a bushel;  
August, 12 1/2 c. a bushel; a c. shockers, 12 1/2 c. a bushel.NEW YORK, February 7.—Wheat, cash and  
lower; No. 2, 12 1/2 c. a bushel; a c. shockers, 12 1/2 c. a bushel;  
April, 12 1/2 c. a bushel; a c. shockers, 12 1/2 c. a bushel;  
August, 12 1/2 c. a bushel; a c. shockers, 12 1/2 c. a bushel.NEW YORK, February 7.—Wheat, cash and  
lower; No. 2, 12 1/2 c. a bushel; a c. shockers, 12 1/2 c. a bushel;  
April, 12 1/2 c. a bushel; a c. shockers, 12 1/2 c. a bushel;  
August, 12 1/2 c. a bushel; a c. shockers, 12 1/2 c. a bushel.NEW YORK, February 7.—Wheat, cash and  
lower; No. 2, 12 1/2 c. a bushel; a c. shockers, 12 1/2 c. a bushel;  
April, 12 1/2 c. a bushel; a c. shockers, 12 1/2 c. a bushel;  
August, 12 1/2 c. a bushel; a c. shockers, 12 1/2 c. a bushel.NEW YORK, February 7.—Wheat, cash and  
lower; No. 2, 12 1/2 c. a bushel; a c. shockers, 12 1/2 c. a bushel;  
April, 12 1/2 c. a bushel; a c. shockers, 12 1/2 c. a bushel;  
August, 12 1/2 c. a bushel; a c. shockers, 12 1/2 c. a bushel.NEW YORK, February 7.—Wheat, cash and  
lower; No. 2, 12 1/2 c. a bushel; a c. shockers, 12 1/2 c.